

STOLEN LETTERS SOLD FOR \$34,000

Hearst Purchaser of Documents From Standard Oil Files.

FORAKER PLAYS DETECTIVE ROLE

Former Senator Presents to Investigating Committee Statement of How the Publisher Came Into Possession of Archbold Letters, Which Created Such Sensation.

Washington, December 18.—Former United States Senator J. B. Foraker to-day produced a statement before the Senate campaign expenditures investigating committee, prepared by Gilchrist Stewart, purporting to be based on a description by W. W. Winkfield, of how Winkfield and Charles Stump, took the "Archbold letters" from the Standard Oil office and sold them to a representative of William H. Hearst.

"Mr. Hearst said yesterday that he did not know how the letters were procured," declared the former Senator. "Such a preposterous story as that you might tell to the marines, but to me no one else."

Mr. Foraker said Stewart, in 1908, sent him a newspaper clipping in which W. W. Winkfield, attorney for President Taft, was said to have consulted with Mr. Hearst about the letters before they were published, and suggested that Ullman, Mr. Taft and Mr. Cronin, the latter formerly connected politically with Mr. Hearst, be called as witnesses.

Winkfield Told of Transactions. Mr. Foraker declared that about a week ago he had Mr. Stewart go to Chicago, where Winkfield was working as a waiter, and ascertain what he knew. Upon the interview, he said, Stewart had based his report on what Winkfield told him.

What that report contained, Mr. Foraker proceeded to detail, declaring that he did not vouch for its accuracy, but added that the committee could call Winkfield.

According to the statement presented, Winkfield and Stump took some letters from the Archbold files and wrote a letter to the New York American, making an offer of sale, and the next day called upon Mr. Hearst.

They insisted upon talking to Mr. Hearst, but were contented to meet a "representative." They went the next day to the private editorial offices of the New York American, where a man named Eldridge talked to them. They were told that they were performing a great public duty.

They talked with Eldridge, who offered them \$10,000, but getting promise of only \$5,000. The next day they delivered the letters to Eldridge to be photographed, and received fifty \$100 bills. The statement declared that other letters were wanted, and that Winkfield and Stump were given a list of 200 Senators, Congressmen, judges and Governors.

They took them to Archbold and he paid them \$10,000. For one batch of such letters they claimed to have received \$2,000, and for another \$4,000. For the Penrose, Hanna and Foraker letters, the statement said, Eldridge paid them \$1,000.

"Evidently we were the fat cattle," remarked Mr. Foraker.

In all, the statement continued, \$34,000 was paid to the two men. For two signatures of Mr. Archbold, standing alone, they claimed they were paid \$100. The statement said the signatures were requested of the two men, and they procured them by having Mr. Archbold write his name in an album.

Both Winkfield and Stump were employed in the Archbold office at the time the letters disappeared. Winkfield, a negro, is a son of Mr. Archbold's butler.

Adjourns Without Decision. When Senator Foraker concluded his testimony the committee adjourned indefinitely without deciding whether to call the witnesses Mr. Foraker suggested.

Mr. Foraker read to the committee from a prepared statement a resume of the report Stewart had made to him of his visit to Winkfield. Mr. Foraker said that while he did not vouch for its accuracy, he suggested that Stewart be called to tell the story first-hand.

The former Senator's statement first detailed the preliminary negotiations for the sale of the letters as reported by principal portion giving the details of the alleged transaction after that point as to the purchase of a number of letters was as follows:

"They finally, after about one-half-hour's parley, compromised at \$2,000. Winkfield and Stump then promised to bring the letters up to the next evening. The next afternoon Stump and Winkfield took the letters out, one by one, from the files. They then wrapped up two copying books in some newspapers, put the whole in a large box, and came out with it when Mr. Archbold had gone home. They took it immediately to the Little Saroy, left it with the proprietor and returned to the office; later, after the office closed, they secured it, and Stump carried the letters and the books to Mr. Eldridge.

"Upon his entrance on this occasion everybody seemed expecting him and he was ushered into a large private office. Mr. Eldridge took them, and was gone about an hour, and brought from an adjoining room fifty \$100 bills, which he gave to Stump. He asked him if he could leave the letters there until the next night, and to come at 6 o'clock with his partner. They next had their money changed into smaller denominations and had a big time that evening. The next evening Stump went to see Mr. Eldridge and secured the letters and files.

"Eldridge and another man informed him that they were of great value and asked him if he would get other correspondence. He informed them he could. They then gave him a list of

PICKING CABINET BEGUN EARNEST

Wilson Admits That He Is Busy With Task.

HAS CONFERENCE WITH M'COMBS

Both Admit That Bryan's Name Was Mentioned, but Further Than That No Information Is Forthcoming—Doesn't Know When He Will See Nebraskan.

Princeton, N. J., December 18.—After a three hours' conference in New York with William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, President Woodrow Wilson announced as he rode home to-night that he had taken up in earnest the task of picking a Cabinet. The Governor remained over in New York to-day after addressing the Southern Society there last night. No information was forthcoming from either Mr. McCombs or the President-elect as to the names discussed for Cabinet portfolios.

When Mr. McCombs left the Governor he declared that both the Cabinet and legislative policies had been talked over. He was asked if Mr. Bryan's name had been mentioned in the discussion. Mr. McCombs answered in the affirmative, but declined to commit himself further. The correspondents, in questioning the Governor on the train later, informed him that Mr. McCombs had said Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned in the long conference.

"Oh, well," explained the President-elect, "we talked about the conference we are going to have soon with Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Wilson intimated that no time or date had been fixed for the meeting with Mr. Bryan. It was suggested to him that Mr. Bryan was due in New York Saturday to attend a dinner in honor of Governor-Elect Sulzer. Mr. Wilson said he would be unable to attend. He did not know yet, however, whether he would see Mr. Bryan on Sunday or immediately afterward while Mr. Bryan was in this vicinity.

McCombs Goes With Him. The Governor was asked by one of the correspondents if Mr. McCombs would be one of the men who would go with him to Washington to help him to run the government.

"Of course he will," was Mr. Wilson's reply. He would not say whether Mr. McCombs would act in an official or unofficial capacity.

While Mr. Wilson was in New York a number of politicians were strolling about the corridors of the same hotel, among them Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, and Edward A. Goltz, national committeeman from Missouri. Mr. Goltz told the newspaper men he had just come from Miami, Fla., where he had spent a week with Mr. Bryan purchasing some real estate.

"Mr. Bryan expressed himself quite fully to me on the political situation," said Mr. Goltz. Mr. McCombs talked with Mr. Goltz, but it could not be learned whether Mr. Bryan's views would be communicated later to the President-elect.

"I did not learn that Mr. Goltz was at the hotel until I was about to leave for New Jersey," said the President-elect. "We are old college friends. I am sorry that I missed him."

The Governor saw Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Colonel E. M. House, of Austin, Texas, and talked politics with them, but he had nothing to say about it to-night.

Altering the Traditions. Princeton, N. J., December 18.—The days of public receptions in the big east room of the White House are numbered, and in the next administration people will not be received at all. Mr. Wilson said he saw no use in spending time just to receive people who had no public business to transact at the White House.

Outside of the needless physical strain of receiving hundreds of people when the President was endeavoring to use his energy for more important pursuits, Mr. Wilson said he did not believe in incessant receptions to tourists and the numerous societies that come annually to Washington. He also indicated he would not attend very many banquets.

Mr. Wilson said that his open-door policy would be preserved at the White House so far as it was physically possible and that he intended to have the doors of the executive office thrown wide open, so that the President would be accessible at all times.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Blease Threatens to Pardon Convicts

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Columbia, S. C., December 18.—"He has put me out of business," said Governor Cole L. Blease to-day, after he had sent a congratulatory telegram to Governor Bonham, of Arkansas, who pardoned 300 convicts.

Columbia continued: "If the next Legislature does not abolish the hosiery mill at the penitentiary, South Carolina can look for a similar experience to that of Arkansas." He went on to say that he would liberate the convicts in this department of the penitentiary if the next General Assembly does not do away with the hosiery mill.

"It is not believed that the General Assembly, meeting next month, will abolish the hosiery mill," said a source.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TURK HAS NOTHING TO GAIN BY DELAY

Believed Decision Is to Let Peace Conference Continue.

MILITARY PARTY GROWS RAPIDLY

Its Increasing Strength May Have Unexpected Influence in Constantinople—Russia Serves Notice That While Peace Is Desired, It Stands Firmly Behind Balkan Allies.

London, December 18.—The nature of the decision which the Turkish government arrived at to-day is not known, but is believed to be such as to enable the Turkish-Balkan peace conference to resume its deliberations. Considering that under the terms of the armistice Turkey is debarred from reoccupying her besieged fortresses, she has little to gain by undue delay. The growing strength of the military party in Constantinople may, however, have an unexpected influence on the development of the situation.

The Russian Premier's speech in the Duma, which was awaited with much interest, is regarded as a peaceful factor, but at the same time it is a plain intimation to the world that Russia stands firmly behind the Balkan states in support of their securing all the legitimate fruits of their victory, and therefore may be regarded somewhat in the light of a warning to Austria.

The Serbian government meanwhile is doing its utmost to avoid needlessly provoking Austria. Premier Pachitch, according to the editors of the leading newspapers, urging them to refrain from publishing articles provocative to Austria, and two Belgrade papers have been seized for attacking Austria.

In accordance with the request of the delegates to the peace conference, Sir Edward Grey has appointed Herman Cameron Norman, first secretary of the British diplomatic service, to take charge of the secretariat of the conference.

The ambassadors of the powers at their meeting this afternoon confirmed their decision to maintain impenetrable secrecy concerning their discussions, but one of the delegates observed that the secrecy was only apparent, as on the most important questions the ambassadors would be compelled to consult with the peace delegates in order to ascertain their intentions and the feelings of their countries.

Russia Desires Peace. St. Petersburg, December 18.—A desire for the preservation of European peace combined with the determination to defend with the nation's whole strength Russia's vital interests, was the keynote of a speech on Balkan affairs made by Premier Kokovtsov in the Duma to-day. Mr. Kokovtsov paid a tribute to the warlike virtues and the unanimity of the Balkan peoples and continued:

"The Russian government is glad it has not had to change its calm attitude. There is no ground for suspicion of Russia of selfish designs or of a desire to aggravate conflicts. The Russian government hopes the united efforts by which the powers are inspired will help them to arrive at an agreement which will reconcile their interests with the just demands of the Balkan States."

The Premier prefaced his speech by notifying the Duma of the intention of the Russian government to perfect its system of national defense. He efforts by which the powers are inspired will help them to arrive at an agreement which will reconcile their interests with the just demands of the Balkan States."

Takes Step Toward Peace. London, December 18.—Serbia took an important step in the direction of peace to-day by intimating her willingness to leave the matter of an outlet to the Adriatic Sea entirely in the hands of the great European powers.

He announced the decision of the Serbian government to take this step the head of the Serbian peace delegation added that Serbia's attitude was a perfectly moderate one, and that relying on the justice of her claim and the sympathies of the European governments, she had decided to take the course indicated. In regard to the tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, it is generally expected that direct negotiations between those two nations will begin immediately. These will take the form of conferences between the Austrian Foreign Minister, and M. Jovanovitch, the newly appointed Serbian minister at Vienna, and the object aimed at will be the realization of the mutual desire of the two countries for the clearing up of the situation and the removal of misunderstandings.

Turks Report Victory. Constantinople, December 18.—A victory by the Turkish troops over the Greek army near Sinina on Sunday was reported to-day by the Turkish commander. He asserts that 400 Greeks were killed and 124 wounded.

HE WILL VETO BILL

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Columbia, S. C., December 18.—"You can say for me that I will assuredly veto any compulsory education bill that the Legislature may pass," said Governor Cole L. Blease to-day. Senator George A. Helfert, of Zanesville, came into contact with the outlaw gang on a small island near Bastian.

After a sharp engagement the band was scattered, leaving three of their number dead. Among these were Arcania, who had fought a fierce personal combat with Lieutenant Johnson.

Arcania during his career is known to have murdered seven people, including two Japanese traders, and, with his followers, he has carried out a number of raids.

The constabulary and the volunteers are pursuing the rest of the band.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. Reduced rates via C. & O. R. R. Round trip tickets on sale December 16 to 20, inclusive. December 24 and January 1st good until January 6th. Three Fast trains to Norfolk.—Advertisement.

DEMOCRATS WIN FIRST SKIRMISH

Prevent Executive Session to Consider Taft Appointments.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

Democratic Ultimatum, Agreed Upon in Caucus, Is That Only Army and Navy Nominations May Be Confirmed—Final Outcome of Day's Struggle Uncertain.

Washington, December 18.—The long threatened fight in the Senate on confirmation of President Taft's nominations for office broke on the floor of the Senate to-day, and in the first skirmish the Democrats were successful in preventing an executive session demanded by Senator Callom, Republican. The results of the encounter were uncertain to-night, but the Republicans threaten to continue efforts to-morrow to secure an executive session for action on the scores of appointments now pending.

A Democratic caucus early in the day, in which the Democrats agreed to permit the confirmation only of army and navy appointments, paved the way for the fight on the floor. In the midst of a speech by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Senator Callom, representing the Republican forces who refused to accept the ultimatum of the Democrats, made a demand for an executive session. The Democrats filibustered against the motion, rushing out into the cloak rooms on the roll call to break a quorum, and succeeded in delaying action until the court of impeachment convened for the Archbold trial.

Republican leaders said to-night they would continue to demand that all appointments be treated in executive session on their merits.

"We are not going to let the Republicans put us in a corner without warning," said Senator Hoke Smith. "The President has dumped upon us the nominations which have been accumulating for the past six months. We have a committee making an investigation of them, but there are hundreds of them, and we have not been able to procure the information necessary to enable us to act upon them intelligently."

"On the basis of figures they take the responsibility if that is wanted. The Democrats are anxious for the confirmation of the army and navy nominations. I have prepared a motion for an executive session for action only upon those appointments which I will offer as a substitute for any motion the Republicans may make."

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The figures show what the precedents in American history are. The Senate Smoot, of Utah. "The Republicans are not attempting to have confirmed officials whose terms expire after the new administration begins. They are insisting that the Senate follow the custom, and confirm nominations to fill places where commissions have expired or which will become vacant before the Taft administration is ended."

In Interest of All Parties. The unusual course adopted by the Harriman officials is taken in the interests of all parties, Judge Lovett says, and in the hope that the decision of the Supreme Court may be facilitated.

Judge Lovett's statement follows: "Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case involving the relation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the board of directors appointed a special committee composed of R. S. Lovett, M. L. Schiff and Frank A. Vanderlip to work out and submit a plan for conforming to the decision of the court, and the matter was at once taken up with the government. The Attorney-General of the United States has refused to approve any plan involving the distribution of the \$125,000,000 par value of stock of Southern Pacific Railroad Company exclusively to the stockholders of the latter in proportion to their holdings, whether by sale, dividend or otherwise, and has declared that he would appeal in the event the District Court should approve pro-rata distribution.

"We find nothing in the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case to warrant the government in denying to stockholders of the Union Pacific the rights enjoyed by the stockholders of every other corporation of the same class in the Sherman act, where a pro-rata distribution was practicable, as it is in this case."

Precedents Cited. "In the Northern Securities case stockholders of the Northern Securities Company received either Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock in proportion to their holdings of Northern Securities stocks, and this distribution was specifically approved by the Supreme Court. In the Standard Oil case the decree, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, provided for a pro-rata distribution among the stockholders of the Standard Oil. In the tobacco case, an unequal distribution was impracticable because of complications arising from outstanding mortgages, charges in plants, etc., and a division of properties by the American Tobacco Company with two new corporations was made, but the entire stock of the new corporations was sold to the holders of the common stock.—Advertisement.

CHIEF OF OUTLAWS SLAIN

Philippine Bandit Shot Dead During Encounter with Lieut. Johnson. Manila, December 18.—The career of Arcania, a notorious outlaw chief in the Philippines, was brought to an end to-day, when he was killed in a personal encounter with Lieutenant E. H. Johnson, of the Philippine constabulary. Two other outlaws belonging to the same band also were killed.

A force of constabulary, assisted by a detachment of Mount Volunteers under the command of Civil Governor George A. Helfert, of Zamboanga, came into contact with the outlaw gang on a small island near Bastian.

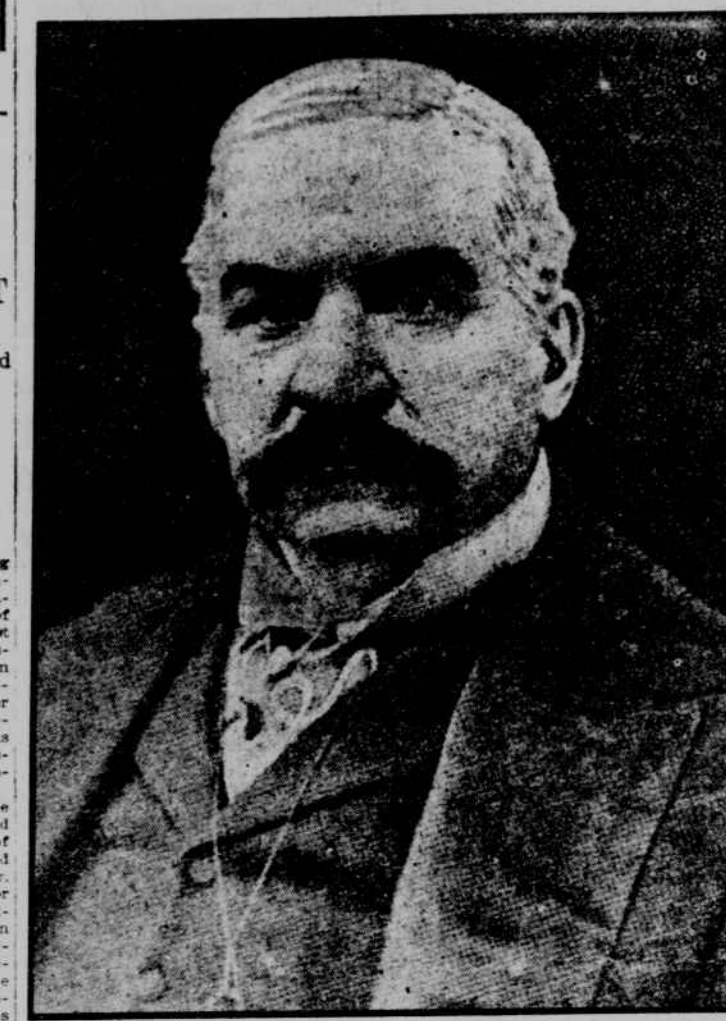
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Central Figure in Investigation



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

MORGAN IN CONTROL OF FABULOUS WEALTH

LOVETT APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

His Plan for Dissolution of Pacific Merger Not Satisfactory to Wickersham.

New York, December 18.—Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, announced this afternoon that he had arranged with Attorney-General Wickersham to appeal at once to the Supreme Court for instructions in working out the dissolution plan of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Wickersham, the announcement said, has refused to consider any plan involving the distribution of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific to the stockholders of the latter.

In support of his contention that Southern Pacific stock be distributed among Union Pacific shareholders, Judge Lovett cites the Northern Securities case and the cases of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies. These, he asserts, are fundamentally comparable with the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution.

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"We find nothing in the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case to warrant the government in denying to stockholders of the Union Pacific the rights enjoyed by the stockholders of every other corporation of the same class in the Sherman act, where a pro-rata distribution was practicable, as it is in this case."

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Taft Decides to Accept Professorship in Yale

Washington, December 18.—President Taft has made up his mind to accept the proffer of the Kent professorship of law at Yale, recently made to him, and probably will take up his duties at New Haven early in the spring.

The President was said to-night to have determined upon accepting the Yale professorship for several reasons. He will not be restricted merely to lectures to Yale students, but will be permitted to lecture, if he desires, in other law schools, or upon the platform, or to engage in any other occupation which he sees fit.

The analogy between the Yale professorship and Grover Cleveland's relation with Princeton applied to Mr. Taft strongly, and when many of his close friends and advisers wrote to him approving his acceptance of the chair at Yale, he decided to take it.

The President expects to spend several weeks after March 4 in Augusta, Ga., where he has passed two winter vacations.

Received With Pleasure. New Haven, Conn., December 18.—The news that President Taft has made up his mind to accept the Kent professorship of law at Yale was received with keen pleasure in Yale circles here to-night. President Arthur T. Hildreth said he was "very glad" the President had made the decision, and Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale law school, said he was delighted.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORGAN ON STAND, WILLING WITNESS

Answers Questions Promptly and No Clashes Come.

CHIEF TESTIMONY EXPECTED TO-DAY

Head of Alleged Money Trust Apparently Unmoved as He Hears Himself and His Companies Repeatedly Referred To as Controlling Finances of Country.

Washington, December 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan occupied the centre of the stage to-day before the so-called "money trust" investigating committee of the House of Representatives. The noted financier reached Washington last night in response to a subpoena from the committee, but it was not until 2:40 o'clock this afternoon that the way was cleared for his testimony to begin. Meantime, Mr. Morgan sat for nearly an hour listening to the mass of statistics which Mr. Ullman, the committee was piling up concerning the colossal financial operations of leading New York, Chicago and Boston institutions through so-called interlocking directorates. Mr. Morgan heard his own name and that of his firm referred to many times as tables were presented showing the affiliations of that concern with many other banks, trust companies, transportation and industrial corporations. He appeared to be unmoved throughout it all, sitting surrounded by a number of his business associates, relatives and legal representatives, including J. P. Morgan, Jr., his son, and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, his daughter.

Mr. Morgan's appearance aroused the keenest interest, and crowds of spectators were on hand to observe the proceedings. It was to some extent a culmination of much that had gone before in that branch of the inquiry under the head of the "concentration of money and credit."

Mr. Morgan's testimony lasted barely twenty minutes, and was largely preliminary to the testimony to be given to-morrow, when the committee re-assembles at 10:30 A. M.

Mr. Ullman conducted the examination of Mr. Morgan, asking a rapid series of questions to bring out the general standing of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, its branch connections in this country and abroad and its affiliations with many other financial institutions.

The preliminary examination brought out no clashes. Mr. Morgan responding promptly to the various queries or calling for data from some of the representatives of the firm, which would be responsive to the questions propounded.

The chief point made in to-day's examination of Mr. Morgan was that he favored allowing interstate corporations to deposit their funds in the hands of private bankers without restricting them to institutions under government supervision. He said this was a matter to be left to the discretion of the boards of directors of the corporations in question. Mr. Ullman asked lengthy questions developing this idea, to which the financier replied briefly in the affirmative as to allowing the interstate corporations so to deposit their funds in private banking institutions.

Witness Confirms Data. Mr. Morgan confirmed data prepared by members of the Morgan house showing that sixty-six accounts with the banks in January last had deposits of \$68,133,000, and that seventy-eight accounts on November 1 had deposits of \$51,965,000. The total capital, surplus and funds of the depositors, Mr. Ullman stated, was \$9,765,000,000. Mr. Morgan agreed to this.

Prior to Mr. Morgan's examination the committee heard testimony bearing on the so-called "concentration of money and credit." This was presented in the form of charts prepared by Philip J. Schuyler, which was placed in the record.

Mr. Morgan will resume the stand to-morrow.

At the conclusion of his testimony to-day he had a talk with Chairman Pujo and other members of the committee and expressed the desire to have his hearing passed as rapidly as possible. He said he was anxious to conclude, as he wished to carry out plans for leaving on a trip within a short time.

RED MEN SEE TAFT

Kittikak Indians Pose for Moving Pictures at White House. Washington, December 18.—President Taft did not see J. P. Morgan at the state office to-day, but he did see Weahabik Skokkenworah, a Kittikak Indian, wearing a gaudy suit and hat of turkey feathers, together with forty companions of Skokken, the majority of them fine looking Indians, who have graduated from Carlisle or other schools.

The bunch of red men and women came to Washington attending a convention of the Brotherhood of North American Indians, and it is proposed to have another meeting here about the time of the inauguration. R. C. Adams, the Washington head of the brotherhood, believes that an immense gathering of Indians can be brought here for the inaugural parade, and that this could be made one of the features of the big event.

Skokken and three other old Indians, dressed in fancy suits, with headbands of feathers and wearing moccasins, insisted on monopolizing most of the space in the views of the moving picture machine taken to the White House to accommodate the vanity and later to amuse gaping audiences in picture shows.

Allen R. Hixley Elected. New York, December 18.—Allen R. Hixley, an aviator, was elected president of the Aero Club of America at a meeting of the board of directors to-day, vice Robert J. Collier, who resigned because of private business.